

# THE SAN JUAN COUNTY INDEX

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## SAN JUAN COUNTY INDEX

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AZTEC, SAN JUAN CO., NEW MEXICO.  
By ALLEN T. BIRD, Editor and Prop.  
TERMS, \$2 A YEAR.

It is true manhood, sterling integrity, indomitable pluck and hard work and not diploma Latin that makes the wheels go round and the world move.

It doesn't make any difference with a man whether the girl he loves is long or short, but it does make a difference to a girl if the man is short, particularly during the ice cream season.

If no provision is made for breeding then there will be no flies, but if dirt abounds they come because they are needed to clear it away. Unwelcome as flies are, they never come without an invitation, practical but not often spoken.

JAMES PAYN, the novelist, is a confirmed whist player. He spends two hours a day at the game, and is not a very good player, either. Why is it that so many people will continue to play in games in which they are never successful.

THE WAR "The Human Hog," waged so earnestly by the New York papers has not been barren of good results. It is now quite possible for a woman to sometimes walk several blocks on Broadway without having a tobacco chewer spit on her hat.

WHEN a man gets along well in the world it is his duty to help every other man along. It is not only the duty of wealth to take care that it does not prevent others from getting rich, but to see that the community is blessed with abundant prosperity.

THE claim is now made that Australia is the finest grape producing country in the world. Every variety of grape taken there from America, Europe or Asia has flourished, and several of them have become more vigorous, hardy and productive than in the countries in which they originated.

THE time may come when the clergy of the English church will be compelled to depend upon their own living, and it will no longer be possible for some favored person to hold the appointment to three or four parishes, and receive the tithes of all the rooms and delegate his work to half-paid and half-starved curates.

Good farming is incompatible with the many wastes going on all the time on average farms. One of the greatest of these common wastes is the labor thrown away on the use of poor tools. It should be known by all that, in this country, serviceable machinery and good tools are much cheaper than labor. This is especially true of the smaller and inexpensive tools.

MR. STANLEY's theory is that civilizations invariably begin to decay when luxury, taste, culture and the thousand demands of a complex life interfere with the natural functions of the family and the natural results of the family relation. He sees a threat of dire disaster to America in the fact that those whom he chooses to call the best among us have almost ceased to multiply.

ONE of our learned and most highly esteemed contemporaries informs its readers that an excellent way to judge of an egg is to place it in water and observe whether it floats; in which event it is bad. This is not only an excellent but a very old and well-known method. A very much surer way, however, is to break the egg and smell of it. You cannot then make a mistake.

THE outcry of the English farmers against the burden imposed upon them for the support of the established church is one of the significant signs of the times. The dawn of the twentieth century finds the world more than ever disposed to select and formulate its own beliefs, and it is a natural corollary that the world should insist on its right to decide as to what church it should support.

A CASE at the Pasteur Institute at New York would seem to show that the dog is not the only domestic animal to be feared for its bite. While the dog wears an uncomfortable muzzle over its mouth all the summer months, and is watched with anxiety for symptoms of rabies. Tabby goes purring around, unmuzzled, an object of no one's concern. Yet Tabby, like Watch and Carlo, may occasionally get mad as a hatter.

WHEN men speak of unity in diversity they do not mean the possibility of uniting a multitude of dissimilar nationalities in a single and co-operative whole. They do not mean exactly that, but it is to be apprehended that many assume that unity is possible under such conditions. But such an assumption is unwarrantable. The idea that a people of the old world can cohere and remain distinctively German, Irish, English, Scandinavian, Slav, French, Italian, Spanish and Scotch is perhaps not unnatural. That it is both illogical and impossible of realization is as certain as anything can well be in an uncertain world.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Cholera is raging in India.

The census officials are counting a million of names per day.

There was a \$1,000,000 fire in Minneapolis last Wednesday.

There was a great fire in Philadelphia on the 12th, which destroyed \$500,000 worth of property.

Twenty-five men lost their lives by the explosion on board the steamer Tigra at Chicago last week.

General Clinton B. Flak, of New Jersey, the well-known and universally respected reformer, is dead.

New Jersey boasts a baby whose father is only seventeen years old and whose mother is but fourteen.

There are rumors about in the East to the effect that Spain would sell Cuba to the United States for \$200,000,000.

The Republicans of the Senate threaten to shut off debate if the Democrats try to delay action on important bills.

There is no doubt that over one hundred people lost their lives in the storm on Lake Pepin, Minnesota, last week.

It is reported that a Newfoundland vessel fired on a French fishing boat that was taking bait off the Newfoundland coast.

A Florida coroner held an inquest over a man last week before he was dead. Fortunately for the coroner the man died afterward.

General John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for President, died in New York on the 13th. His sickness was brief.

As a result of Admiral Hand's resignation the government of China declares that never again will it intrust the real authority in the navy to any foreigner.

The steamer St. Lawrence collided with the pleasure yacht Catherine in the St. Lawrence river near Alexandria last Thursday. Of a party of twelve on the yacht, five were drowned.

News has been received of a raid by the Zemmour tribe on the camp of the Sultan's son, near Salke, Morocco. The camp was taken completely by surprise.

Troops and slaves were mercilessly slaughtered by the raiders, and fifteen prisoners were burned alive.

The Universal Peace Congress was opened at London on the 14th by David Lloyd George, who delivered an address opening the session Mr. Field dilated upon the benefits to be derived from arbitration and the simultaneous graduated disarmament by the various powers.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided that it will issue an order making a reduction in grain rates from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri to St. Louis and the Mississippi River and to Chicago. Food product rates east of the Mississippi, and not involved in other suits before the commission, are not found to be excessive.

Among those who attended Mr. Stanley's wedding reception on Saturday was a wealthy widow named Hatchman. While there she stole several silver spoons from the room in which the wedding gifts were displayed. She was seen by a detective who was on duty in the room and was arrested. She was arraigned, found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

The House committee on appropriations has reported to the House an urgent bill making a gross appropriation of \$200,000 to defray the expense of employing additional clerks in the pension bureau, 168 in the record and pension division of the war department and ten in the second auditor's office. The object of increasing the force is to provide for the speedy adjudication of claims to be filed under the dependent pension act.

The new torpedo boat Cushing sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard Friday afternoon, bound for Newport, and on the trip proved the speediest vessel of her class in the world. She made the run between Brooklyn and New London, 120 miles, in four hours and forty-four minutes, and average speed of 25.35 miles an hour for a continuous run, which is the best time ever made between that port and New London.

Advices from Kansas indicate an alarming condition of the corn crop. The condition of corn grows worse day by day. Hot winds cause great damage in these sections of the State which have had no rain. In some sections the farmers have about given up hopes of harvesting any crop at all. At best there is no more than half of the State that is even fairly well watered. In many sections the farmers are marketing their hops, fearing they will have no corn to feed them.

One of the most curious strikes on record has just ended at Danville, Va. Several days ago a butcher was imprisoned for violating a city ordinance, whereupon all the butchers closed their stalls and swore they would sell no more meat until the ordinance was changed. Since that time no fresh meat could be bought in the market for love or money, and people were put to great inconvenience. The butchers at last decided that they were getting the worst of the so-called strike and opened up again.

The people at Boulder have to look sharp of late lest they meet a bear in their yards. The other evening two boys went up into Highland Lawn, at the foot of Maxwell Mountain, to turn the water on the berries they were raising. They saw what they thought to be a man picking berries, and went up to see him. Instead of a man, it proved to be a bear and two cubs. Badly frightened, the boys ran towards home yelling "Bear! bear!" There was no one near by who had a gun and none who had lost a bear.

## Senator Stewart Praises Colorado.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in speaking before the senate the other day regarding irrigation, took occasion to highly extol the irrigation laws of Colorado, saying Colorado has got the wisest land and irrigation laws of any State in the Union. He said: "The State owns the water and the people make their own regulations for the distribution of the water. No company in Colorado can continue to live under and monopolize the land and the water. The State controls both. The States that have been coming in, Montana, Washington and the others, have copied their constitutions from Colorado, and that is the sentiment which prevails throughout the whole of that region of country. They will not allow large companies to monopolize the land or the water. I should like to have any philosopher of law read what Colorado has done. I have read the laws of every country where irrigation is practiced, so far as I could get them. I have examined their laws and their usages, and I must say that of all the States of this country or elsewhere, there never has been as much wisdom shown as has been shown by the people of Colorado in their laws for the distribution of water and of land. They have taken hold of the subject strongly and the prosperity of that State is due to it."

Section 1. That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, the fact of the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease, which occurred while he was in the military or naval service of the United States, shall be sufficient evidence to establish the fact that he died while in the military or naval service of the United States, and that he was a soldier or sailor who was incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pension to widows, minor children, and dependent parents.

Section 2. That all persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, the result of their military or naval service, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month, and not less than \$5 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support; and such pension shall be payable from the date of filing of the application in the pension office after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the lifetime of the pensioner, provided that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, and who are entitled to the same under the provisions of this act, shall continue to receive the same under the provisions of this act.

Section 3. That no pension shall be paid to any person who is now or may hereafter be receiving a pension under any other general or special act, provided, however, that in case of a minor child, or in case of a widow, or in case of a child or children under the age of 16, provided that in case a minor child is incapable of earning a support, or in case a widow is helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child or during the period of such disability, and this proviso shall apply to all persons now receiving a pension or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute, and such pensions shall be payable from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act. And provided further, that said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of this act.

Section 4. That no pension shall be paid to any person engaged in preparing, presenting or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act, or to any person who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for demand, receive or retain for such services in preparing, presenting or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than \$10, which shall be payable only upon the order of the commissioner of pensions by the pension agent making payment of the pension allowed, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The provisions of the dependent pension law make it easy for claimants to complete their cases and receive pensions without the employment of agents. Claimants can apply for blanks and instructions direct to the pension commissioner at Washington, stating whether it is desired to apply for an original pension or increase of pension; also whether it is for a dependent parent's pension or the pension of a child of a soldier, sailor or marine, and the proper blank will be mailed promptly. Everything sent out by the commissioner of pensions goes under a frank, free, and it is not necessary to enclose a postage stamp. The blanks which are now in use state that the declaration or application for a pension is to be executed before a court of record, or some other official having custody of the seal. The new law makes it much easier for applicants to prepare their papers, as the statements named in the blanks can be sworn to before anyone authorized to administer oaths and having a seal. This includes all notaries public, and in most States justices of the peace or other officers of the same rank. This places an officer in every community. Any applicant of ordinary intelligence can fill out the blank.

Overcome with Joy.  
A poor washerwoman named Mrs. Mattie Wood, living at Fayetteville, Arkansas, made an application some time ago to a pension agent for back pension from her husband, who was a drum major in the federal army. When she received word from the agent that the pension was secured and in a few days she would receive \$5.00 as back pension, she was so overcome with joy that she died.

The story comes from Burlington, New Jersey, of a man drowning his baby in the river, a having sewed it up together, so that it could not cry out.

Mr. Blaine and his partner have sold the natural bridge in West Virginia to a company of capitalists for \$300,000.

## THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

Text as Agreed Upon in Conference and Signed by the President.

The dependent pension bill, which became a law by the President affixing his signature to it only a few days ago, reads as follows, as it was finally passed:

An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pension to widows, minor children, and dependent parents.

He is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

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Section 2. That all persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, the result of their military or naval service, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month, and not less than \$5 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support; and such pension shall be payable from the date of filing of the application in the pension office after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the lifetime of the pensioner, provided that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, and who are entitled to the same under the provisions of this act, shall continue to receive the same under the provisions of this act.

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## A Fine Hospital.

The trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital at New York are considering plans for the new Wm. J. Syme operating theatre, as the addition to their theatre is to be called. Now that the proposed contest of Mrs. Mary E. Serrell, Mr. Syme's sister, the legality of the \$300,000 left to the trustees for the operating theatre is entirely within their control, so that only a matter of choice as to plans is causing the delay.

The theatre will be a large building, almost square on the ground plan, and will be on the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fourth Street. The edifice will cost nearly \$250,000, the remainder of the legacy being devoted to the creation of a fund for the purpose of securing the ordinary expenses of the institution.

It will be the largest and most complete operating theatre in the world, not excepting the famous one at Berlin. While normally it will be the operating theatre of Roosevelt Hospital, it will be open to civilians, especially to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The building will be in all probability of brick and granite, the facade ageing in general design with the other hospital buildings surrounding it. The entire management of the institution is by the terms of the will placed under the direction of Dr. McBurney of Roosevelt Hospital, and he will superintend the details of special construction of the theatre operating room.

A Brave Life Saver.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—Jack Williams, the life saver, again distinguished himself yesterday, the life he saved from the cruel waves being that of an eight-year-old boy named Robert Lehman, of Philadelphia.

The boy had got beyond his depth and was too much frightened to call for help. Williams had been watching him, and seeing that he was evidently drowning, dashed into the water with his usual daring plunge. A powerful overhead stroke brought the brave young life toward the shore, and the boy was in an incredibly short time, while the parents of the little fellow who now fully realized their child's peril, stood on the beach in terrible suspense.

When Williams reached the boy he was sinking the last time. He was a light burden for the strong young life guard, who quickly brought him to his now delighted parents. Vigorous treatment soon brought young Lehman to his normal condition. His parents were profuse in their thanks to Williams.

Watching the Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided three cases of Proctor & Gamble against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, and in favor of the complainants. The opinion was written by Commissioner Venable. It states in effect that the complainants are large manufacturers of soap at Cincinnati. In the same service that had before been charged, the defendant railroad companies have always given it the rate of fifth class articles, but for many years prior to May, 1889, they charged the complainants for any net weight, the gross weight being one sixth more than net weight; but since May, 1889, they have charged for gross weight without diminishing the rate per hundred pounds. The effect of this was, says the opinion, to charge one-sixth more for the same service than had before been charged. The charge for transportation under the net weight practice, the commissioner finds, was reasonable and just, without complaint on the part of the shippers or carriers. It is therefore held that the increased charge by the device of charging for the gross weight, being one-sixth advance for the same service, was unwarranted, as it operated to make the rate unreasonable.

National Expenses.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the House appropriations committee, emphatically denies that the appropriation by Congress at this session for the current fiscal year will exceed the revenues. He estimates the appropriations at \$550,000,000, and as the ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, are reported by the treasury at \$402,283,000, under existing laws there is no reason to anticipate a less sum from the ordinary revenues during 1891. The postal revenues for 1891 are estimated by the postmaster general at \$65,414,000 making a total of \$467,697,000. Including aggregate appropriations of \$550,000,000 there will be a surplus of \$117,697,000, which is more than ample to meet the requirements of the new pensions law, and the reduction of taxation from the enactment of the McKinley bill, estimated at \$20,000,000.

To Receive a Royal Prince.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Though Prince George of Wales may not arrive for a month, society people are all in a flutter. Ward McAllister, who has charge of the arrangements, is being applied to from all sources for tickets. In the grand collision of European aristocracy he will be at his wits' end to keep the number down to his original limit, 350.

It is understood that the subscription is \$100 and that each of the subscribers will be allowed nine extra tickets. Mr. McAllister has promised to eclipse all his former triumphs on this occasion. Pinard has been given carte blanche, and the decorations are to be especially elaborate. Orders have been sent to New York by several cottagers for decorations, and Newport will be in holiday attire when the prince arrives.

Louis Lorillard, whose estate, Vineland, is one of the most beautiful in Newport, will probably give a luncheon in honor of the prince. His entertainment must necessarily be of a quiet character, as he is still in mourning. The prince will call on George Hanover, but the venerable hostess is not to be asked to entertain him on account of his great age. The Vanderbilts are to give a dinner at the Breakers to the prince, and if arrangements can be made there will be a dance later. Mrs. Parnassus will give a dinner in honor of the prince. There are three other dinners to be given.

## BLAINE ON THE SUGAR TARIFF.

In View of Cuban Duties on American Flour, He Opposes Free Sugar.

Mr. Blaine recently wrote the following letter from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Senator Frye:

Dear Mr. Frye—I have just received intelligence from the highest commercial authority in Havana that American flour under the new duties imposed by Spain cannot reach the Cuban market under a cost of \$11.46 per barrel, counting the shipping price in New York at \$4.50 per barrel. Spain holds the market for flour and is able to send European flour at a price which totally excludes the American flour from the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico. Other articles of American growth are likewise taxed by Spain to the point of prohibition. This trade-side commerce will seriously injure the shipping routes which are still in American hands largely if not exclusively.

It would certainly be a very extraordinary policy on the part of the government just at this time to open our market without charge of duty to the enormous crops of sugar raised in the two Spanish islands, Cuba and Porto Rico, which the United States has so long and so justly protected.

The sugar which we consume, and we are far larger consumers than any other nation in the world. To give a free market to this immense product of the Spanish plantations at the moment Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her market would be policy as unprecedented as it would be unwise.

Our trade with the American republics as far as the West Indies has been for many years in a most unsatisfactory condition. The aggregate balance of trade with all Latin-America is heavily against the United States. A single illustration will suffice. Since we repealed the duty on coffee in 1872 we have imported the products of Brazil to the extent of \$22,500,000, and have sold to her only \$108,185,000 of our own products. The difference—\$85,685,000—we have paid in gold, or its equivalent, and Brazil has expended the vast sum in the markets of Europe. You can readily see how different the result would have been, in return for her admission of American commerce into her markets, we had exacted the free admission of certain products of the United States into the Brazilian market. To repeat this error with sugar (to an amount three times as large as with coffee) will close all opportunity for the United States to the products of American plantations of trade with Latin-America.

The charge against the protective policy which has injured us in this respect is that it goes wholly to the manufacturers and the capitalists, and not at all to the farmer. You and I well know that this is not true, but while it is the most plausible, and therefore, the most persistent argument by the free traders, there is an opportunity for the farmer to be benefited primarily, undeniably, richly benefited. Here is an opportunity for the Republican Congress to open the markets of 40,000,000 people to the products of American farmers. Shall we seize the opportunity, or shall we throw it away?

I do not doubt that many respects the tariff bill pending in the Senate is a just measure, and that most of its provisions are in accordance with the policy of protection. But there is not a section, or a line in the entire bill, that will open a market for another product of wheat or another product of American growth on the free list without the important trade concessions in return, we shall close the door for a still more serious injury against ourselves. I think, therefore, some valuable hints on the subject in the President's message of June 1 were as much practically wisdom as were stated in so short a space.

Our foreign market for breadstuffs grows narrower. Great Britain is exacting every nerve to secure her bread supply from India, and the rapid expansion of the market on both of international reciprocity against ourselves. I think, therefore, some valuable hints on the subject in the President's message of June 1 were as much practically wisdom as were stated in so short a space.

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